Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form Intercounty Connector Project

DOE	yes	no
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1. Name:	(indicate preferred	name)		
historic Calvi	n Bready Property			
and/or common S	Sherwin Property			
2. Locat	ion:			
street & number	16237 Batchellor's Fo	rest Road	not for publ	ication
city, town Olney	<u>x</u> vic.	inity of co	ngressional district	
state	Maryland	county Montgo	omery	
3. Class	ification:		*****	
Categorydistrict _x_building(s)structuresiteobject	Ownershippublic _x_privateboth Public Acquisitionin processbeing considered _x_not applicable	Status _x_occupiedunoccupiedwork in progress Accessibleyes: restrictedyes: unrestricted _x_no	Present Useagriculturecommercialeducationentertainmentgovernmentindustrialmilitarytransportation	museumparkprivate residencereligiousscientificother:
4. Owner	of Property:	(give names and mai	ling addressed of <u>al</u>	<u>l</u> owners)
name Robert W.	and Miriam F. Sherwin			
street & number	16237 Batchellor's Fo	rest Road	telephor	ne no.:
city,town 01	ney	sta	ate and zip code Ma	ryland 20823 ೭೦೭೩ ೩
5. Locati	ion of Legal	Description		
Land Records Offi	ce of Montgomery County	/		liber 2059
street & number	Montgomery County Judi	icial Center		folio 138
city,town Rockvi	lle			state MD
6. Repres	sentation in	Existing Hist	orical Surv	eys
title				
date		federal	statecount	tylocal
depository for su	rvey records	1.00		
city,town			state	

7. Description

Survey No. M:23-131 (PACS D6.22)

Condition <pre></pre>	deteriorated ruins unexposed	Check oneunaltered _x_altered	Check one _x_original sitemoved	date of move	
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Resource Count: 3

Prepare both a summary paragraph and a general description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

The Calvin Bready Property is a $2\frac{1}{2}$ -story, 4-bay Colonial Revival-style house with Tudor influenced elements on the south side of Batchellor's Forrest Road in Olney, Montgomery County. Constructed circa 1930, the building originally consisted of three symmetrical bays, including three dormers, with a central entryway. A fourth bay was added to the east side of the house consisting of a partially enclosed first floor and an identical dormer on the second floor. Another addition was constructed at the southwest corner of the house and wraps-around onto both the west and south elevations.

The structure has a steeply pitched side-gable roof with asphalt shingles and four gable dormers with 6/6 double-hung windows. The house has two brick chimneys. The first is a central chimney located near the east end of the house, originally an exterior end chimney before the east addition, while the second chimney is an exterior chimney located on the west gable end. The structure is of wood frame construction with wood and brick siding, and it has a brick foundation. The windows are double-hung wood sash. The house has a deck on the west elevation. The deck has an open lattice railing with wood steps lead up to the deck on the north and south des.

The first story entrance is recessed and asymmetrically placed on the north, or front, elevation. The entrance has a wood panelled door and an storm door with a semi-circular light. The entrance has a transom light and simple square engaged columns. The fenestration pattern is asymmetrical, with two 8/8 double-hung windows and two pairs of 8-light casement windows on the first story. The second story has four gable dormers with 6/6 double-hung windows. The western three bays are covered in brick, while the east bay is sheathed in wood siding.

The west elevation has a wood deck with an open lattice railing and a large exterior brick chimney. The fenestration pattern is asymmetrical, with one 6/6, double-hung window and a one-story projecting bay on the first story. The metal-covered hipped roof, three-sided bay is located at the northwest corner of the facade. It has two pairs of casement windows with 8 lights each and an entrance. The entrance has a wood door with 12 fixed lights and a storm door. The second story has two 6-light casement windows, and there is a triangular vent on either side of the chimney near the roof peak.

The west elevation of the addition at the southwest corner consists of the gable end of the dual-pitched roof. Located in the gable end is a wood door with 4 fixed lights. The grade slopes down from the road toward the rear of the property, allowing for a fully-exposed basement on the south elevation. The south elevation of the addition has a pair of 6-light casement windows on the basement level and two pairs of 6-light casement windows on the first floor. On the east facade of this addition, there is a wood door with 9 fixed-lights and a shed roof hood on the basement level, and two 6-light windows on the first floor.

The original section of the south, or rear, elevation has a symmetrical fenestration pattern. s section consists of three vertically aligned bays, all of which are 6/6 double-hung windows. The basement level has a pair of windows flanked by single windows. The first floor has two pairs of windows and a triple window, while the second floor has three gable dormers, each containing a single window.

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STATE HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM RESOURCE NAME: Calvin Bready Property

SURVEY NO.: M:23-131 (PACS D6.22)

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7. Description (Continued)

The south elevation of the forth bay, or east addition, projects out from the plane of the rear elevation. The basement level is open, while the first floor consists of a screened porch. The porch has simple, decorative, engaged, square columns. A large shed roof dormer with a pair of 6/6 double-hung windows is located on the second floor.

The north elevation has a partially exposed basement level. The fenestration pattern is asymmetrical with the north side of the enclosed screened porch and five 8-light casement windows on the first story. The second story has one 6/6 double-hung window and a set of doors centered in the gable end. This opening has french doors with 16 lights and a wood screen door. The second floor opening does not have a deck or balcony and is not accessible from the ground, due to a lack of steps.

There are two outbuildings associated with this property. The first outbuilding is a garage with a front-gable roof. The exterior walls are covered with wood siding. Constructed circa 1930, it is of wood frame construction. The structure is located northeast of the house.

e second outbuilding is a studio with a side gable roof. The structure is located south of the same and southeast of the house. It is accessed by a small wood footbridge which spans a creek behind the house.

The property is located on the south side of Batchellor's Forest Road, with residential property to the north. There is a park to the northwest; and the Norbeck Memorial Park and the Judea Memorial Gardens are located to the southwest. There is open land to the east. The property's setting is rural. The house sits on a large lot facing north onto Batchellor's Forest Road. The ground slopes steeply south away from the road toward a small creek which flows behind the house, exposing the basement level on the south, or rear, elevation.

8. Significance

Survey No. M:23-131 (PACS D6.22)

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below
1400-1499 1500-1599 1600-1699 1700-1799 1800-1899	archaeology-prehistoricCommunity planninglandscape architecturereligionarcheology-historicconservationlawscienceagricultureeconomicsliteraturesculpturearchitectureeducationmilitarysocial/artengineeringmusic humanitariancommerceexploration/settlementphilosophytheatercommunicationindustrypolitics/governmenttransportationinventioninventionother (specify)
Specific da	es circa 1930 Builder/Architect
check:	Applicable Criteria:ABCD and/or Applicable Exceptions:ABCDEFG Level of Significance:nationalstatelocal

Prepare both a summary paragraph of significance and a general statement of history and support.

In 1873, the Bready Property was an .85 hectare (2.113 acre) parcel of land sold by Sarah Brooke to Roger Brooke. Four years later the property was sold to Calvin Bready. The property located at 16237 Batchellor's Forest Road was constructed circa 1930 according to County tax records; both the tax records and deed research indicate the dwelling was constructed while Calvin Bready ned the property. In February 1935, Bready and his wife, Caroline, sold the property to Mrs. Ima Palmer. In December of that same year, the Breadys sold another parcel to Palmer containing .46 hectare (1.146 acres). Palmer sold both parcels to Benjamin I. and Katharine Spahr Weininger in 1939. Parts of said .85 hectare (2.113 acre) parcel were also conveyed to Katharine Spahr Weininger by Helen K. Winfield in 1950. The .85 hectare (2.113 acre) parcel was later sold to John and Sarah Escher in 1951 by the Weiningers. Roger and Marie Gates owned the property from 1952 to 1955 when they sold it to Robert and Miriam Sherwin, the current owners.

The Calvin Bready Property was once part of a tract of land known as "Bradford's Rest" and is now located in the Olney vicinity. The Bready Property, constructed circa 1930, was developed during the intense period of suburbanization in the early twentieth century. The automobile and an improved system of roads offered an opportunity for suburban expansion; new communities appeared, in some cases quite distant from railroad and streetcar lines. Between 1900 and 1930 the population of Prince George's County had doubled in size to 60,000 (M-NCPPC 1993:15). Montgomery County's population also increased in size during this period but not at a comparable rate (Montgomery County Government 1970:9 and State Planning Department 1968:67). In 1920, the population of Montgomery County numbered 34,921 (Farquhar 1962:52).

The popularity of the Colonial Revival style began in the late nineteenth century and was still a dominant style at the time of the construction of the Bready Property. The Colonial Revival style resulted from a rebirth of interest in the colonial English and Dutch houses of the eastern seaboard coincident with the Philadelphia Centennial. Stylistic details in Colonial Revival dwellings were drawn predominantly from Georgian and Federal styles; secondary influences included Dutch Colonial and English Post-medieval types. Late nineteenth century examples of Colonial Revival were often asymmetrical and exhibited a combination of Queen Anne features, such turrets and wide porches, and Colonial features such as Palladian windows and Adamesque swags urns. Examples built from 1915 to 1935 reflected colonial precedents more closely, while those built after World War II simplified the style, with details which only suggested rather than duplicated the original examples. Various sub-styles, such as the Dutch Colonial Revival, were popular during the early to mid-twentieth century.

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8. Significance (Continued)

Colonial Revival houses are usually strictly rectangular in plan with few projections, and have symmetrical facades. They range from one to three stories with hipped, side-gable, cross-gable, or gambrel roofs. Clapboard is the most popular sheathing material, although brick is not uncommon. After World War II, colonial homes frequently featured a brick-sided first story with an overhanging wood-sided second story. In more elaborate homes, a hipped roof is often topped with a flat deck, with a surrounding railing and sometimes a cupola. Pedimented doorways and fanlights are common. Some pediments evolved into porticos with slender columns. The typical form of the windows is rectangular with double-hung sash. Palladian windows are common on more sophisticated dwellings. The addition of side porches, terraces and sunrooms are modern features common to Colonial Revivals homes (McAlester 1984, 321-6).

NATIONAL REGISTER EVALUATION:

The Calvin Bready Property, constructed circa 1930, is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. The property does not meet Criterion A or B, as it has no known association with historically significant persons or events. It is not eligible under Criterion C, as the chitectural integrity of the structure has been compromised through the substantial enlargement the building from two additions. In addition, the building is an undistinguished example of a common architectural style. Finally the property has no known potential to yield important information, and therefore, does not meet Criterion D.

MARYLAND Eligibility recommended Comments	HISTORICAL TRUST Eligibility Not Recommended
Reviewer, OPS: Amhla Lexus Reviewer, NR Program: Warney	Date: 01/02/02 Date: 3 4 61

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Major Bibliographical References Survey No.: M:23-131 (PACSD6.22) See Continuation Sheet 10. Geographical Data Acreage of nominated property Quadrangle name <u>Kensington</u> Quadrangle scale <u>1:24,000</u> Verbal boundary description and justification List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries state code county code state code county code 11. Form Prepared By name/title Caroline Hall/Tim Tamburrino

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

date October 1996

(410) 296-1635

state Maryland

telephone

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposed only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to:

ganization P.A.C. Spero & Company

city or town Baltimore

street & number 40 W. Chesapeake Ave. Suite 412

9.

Maryland Historical Trust

DHCP/DHCD

100 Community Place

Crownsville, MD 21032-2023

(410) 514-7600

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

STATE HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM

RESOURCE NAME: Calvin Bready Property

SURVEY NO.: M:23-131 (PACS D6.22)

ADDRESS: 16237 Batchellor's Forest Road, Olney, Montgomery County

9. Major Bibliographical References (Continued)

- Boyd, T.H.S. <u>The History of Montgomery County, Maryland, From its Earliest Settlement in 1650 to 1879</u>. Baltimore: Regional Publishing Company, 1968.
- Brugger, Robert A. <u>Maryland, A Middle Temperament 1634-1980</u>. Baltimore and London: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1988.
- Coleman, Margaret Marshall. <u>Montgomery County: A Pictorial History</u>. Norfolk and Virginia Beach: The Donning Company Publishers, 1984, rev. 1990.
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- Dixon-Williams, Gail. "Originally Burtons, this suburb has come a long way from 1800's."

 <u>Burtonsville Gazette</u>, 14 September 1994: A-4.
- Farquhar, Roger Brooke. <u>Old Homes and History of Montgomery County, Maryland</u>. Washington: Judd and Detweiller, Inc., 1962.
 - raci, Ron, Vicki Walker, and Linda Donnary. <u>Old Building Survey of the Burtonsville Area</u>. Burtonsville, Maryland: Burtonsville Bicentennial Committee, 1976.
- Hiebert, Ray Eldon, and Richard K. MacMaster. <u>A Grateful Remembrance: the Story of Montgomery County, Maryland</u>. Rockville, Maryland: Montgomery County Government and the Montgomery County Historical Society, 1976.
- Hopkins, G.M. Atlas of 15 Miles Around Washington including County of Montgomery, Maryland. Philadelphia: G.M. Hopkins, 1879; reprint, Rockville, Maryland: Montgomery County Historical Society, 1975.
- Land Records of Montgomery County, Maryland.
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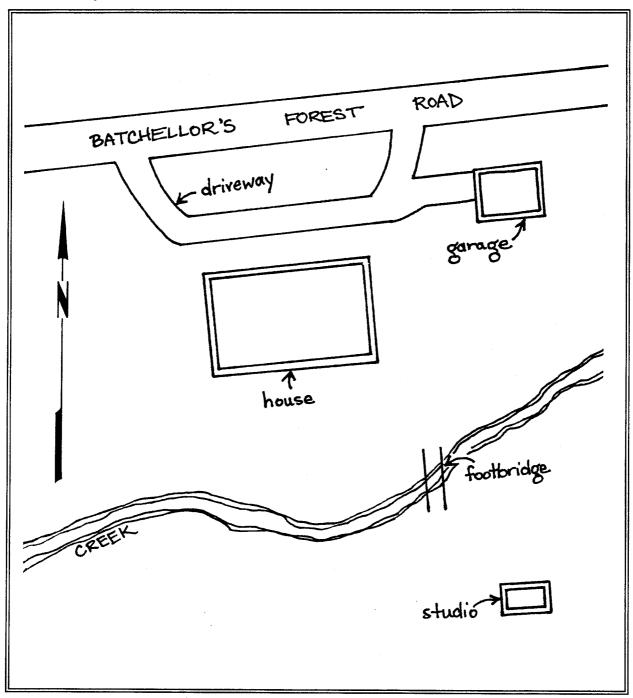
MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

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10. Geographical Data (Continued)

Research Sketch Map:



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RESOURCE NAME: Calvin Bready Property

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Maryland Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan Data Sheet

Historic Context:

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE PRESERVATION PLAN DATA

Geographic Organization:

Piedmont

Chronological/Developmental Period Theme (s):

12. Modern Period A.D. 1930 - Present

Prehistoric/Historic Period Theme(s):

2. Architecture

RESOURCE TYPE:

Category (see Section 3 of survey form):

Building

Historic Environment (urban, suburban, village, or rural):

Suburban

Historic Function(s) and Use(s):

Dwelling

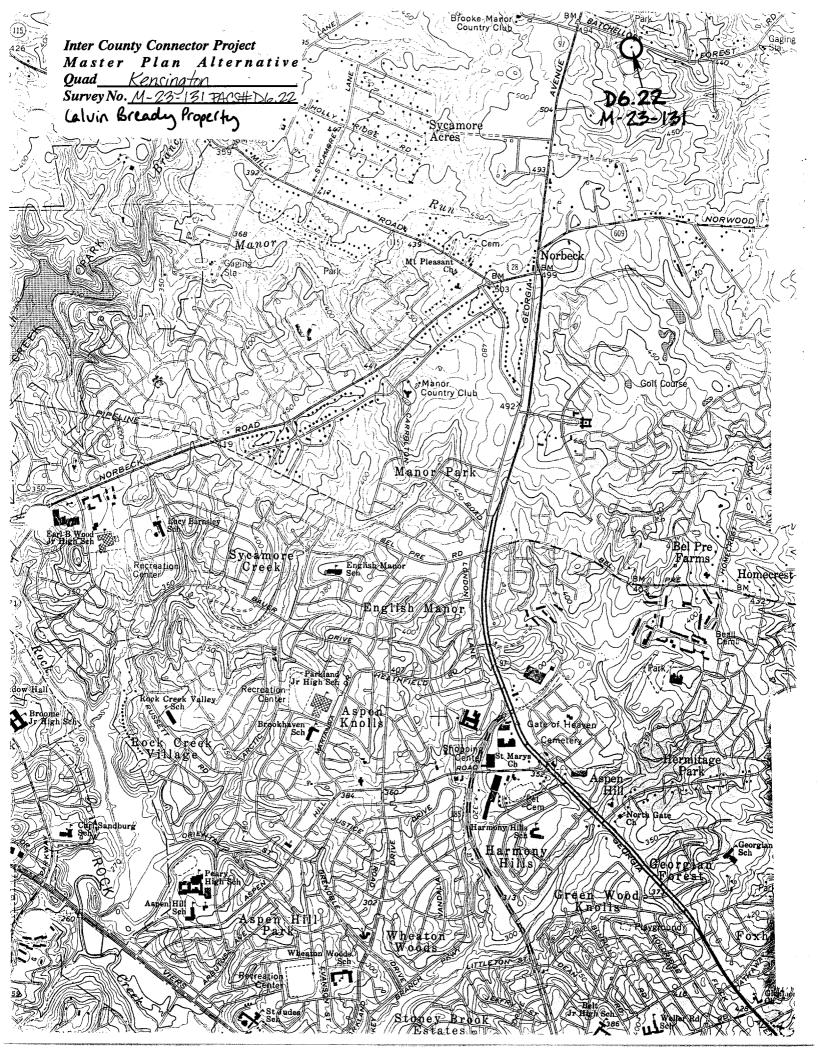
Known Design Source (write none if unknown):

None

Preparer:

P.A.C. Spero & Company

October 1996





- Julia Fready Property 3. 1 sofes entire out and L. A. Carlon 5 7-6, 1996 6 LAC STELL CO 40 NO Elle superite #412 101-500 NT 21264 2.1128 Cook of the la Andre



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3 Montegonacy Country, May A Carden 5 25de 1996 6 P. A. C. Jacus ano. 40 W. Chesquerke Aul. Janson md. Discoy 634 Batcheller out Rd



2 Paleur Bready Purperty 3 Mongomery County, Marylana 5 Feb. 1996 6 P.A.C. Spendlo. Muchespende Aue #410 Towson the 2120 7 16237 Batchellors Forest Kd. E. Riccaele 343



Caller Bullet Property 5 P.F. C. Spers & C.E. + DW. Chescope & Chescope & Company of the 7) 16287 Patchellow roust Rat Tudio 8) 5 of 6



2 Calum breedy Property 3 Montgomery County, maryland 4 a. Courten 5 Jeh 1996 6 P.A. C. Speccelle. 10 W. Chespecke Que. 7 16237 Batchellous Forest Rol Larace